

BR CTF submission workbook

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Contents

Table 1s1	
Table 1s2	
Table 1s3	
Table 1(a)s1	
Table 1(a)s2	
Table 1(a)s3	
Table 1(b)s1	
Table 1(b)s2	
Table 1(b)s3	
Table 1(c)s1	
Table 1(c)s2	
Table 1(c)s3	
Table 1(d)s1	
Table 1(d)s2	
Table 1(d)s3	
Table 2(a)	
Table 2(b)	
Table 2(c)	
Table 2(d)	
Table 2(e)I	
Table 2(e)II	
Table 2(f)	
Table 3	
Table 4	
Table 4(a)I 2013	
Table 4(a)I 2014	
Table 4(a)II	No data was imported from KP-LULUCF CRF table 10 from the latest official GHG inventory submission.
Table 4(b)	
Table 5	
Table 6(a)	
Table 6(b)	Greenhouse gas projections: Scenario 'without measures' was not included.
Table 6(c)	Greenhouse gas projections: Scenario 'with additional measures' was not included.
Table 7 2013	
Table 7 2014	
Table 7(a) 2013	
Table 7(a) 2014	
Table 7(b) 2013	
Table 7(b) 2014	
Table 8	
Table 9	

Table 2(a)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: base year^a

<i>Party</i>	<i>Norway</i>	
Base year /base period	1990	
Emission reduction target	% of base year/base period	% of 1990 ^b
	30.00	30.00
Period for reaching target	2020	

^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

^b Optional.

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: gases and sectors covered^a

<i>Gases covered</i>		<i>Base year for each gas (year):</i>
CO ₂		1990
CH ₄		1990
N ₂ O		1990
HFCs		1990
PFCs		1990
SF ₆		1990
NF ₃		Not yet decided
Other Gases (specify)		
Sectors covered ^b	Energy	Yes
	Transport ^f	Yes
	Industrial processes ^g	Yes
	Agriculture	Yes
	LULUCF	Yes
	Waste	Yes
	Other Sectors (specify)	

Abbreviations : LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

^b More than one selection will be allowed. If Parties use sectors other than those indicated above, the explanation of how these sectors relate to the sectors defined by the IPCC should be provided.

^f Transport is reported as a subsector of the energy sector.

^g Industrial processes refer to the industrial processes and solvent and other product use sectors.

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: global warming potential values (GWP)^a

<i>Gases</i>	<i>GWP values^b</i>
CO ₂	4th AR
CH ₄	4th AR
N ₂ O	4th AR
HFCs	4th AR
PFCs	4th AR
SF ₆	4th AR
NF ₃	4th AR
Other Gases (specify)	

Abbreviations : GWP = global warming potential

^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

^b Please specify the reference for the GWP: Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) or the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: approach to counting emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector^a

Role of LULUCF	LULUCF in base year level and target	Included
	Contribution of LULUCF is calculated using	Activity-based approach

Abbreviation : LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: market-based mechanisms under the Convention^a

<i>Market-based mechanisms under the Convention</i>	<i>Possible scale of contributions (estimated kt CO₂ eq)</i>
CERs	NE
ERUs	NE
AAUs ⁱ	NE
Carry-over units ^j	NE
Other mechanism units under the Convention (specify) ^d	

Abbreviations : AAU = assigned amount unit, CER = certified emission reduction, ERU = emission reduction unit.

^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

^d As indicated in paragraph 5(e) of the guidelines contained in annex I of decision 2/CP.17 .

ⁱ AAUs issued to or purchased by a Party.

^j Units carried over from the first to the second commitment periods of the Kyoto Protocol, as described in decision 13/CMP.1 and consistent with decision 1/CMP.8.

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: other market-based mechanisms^a

<i>Other market-based mechanisms</i>	<i>Possible scale of contributions</i>
<i>(Specify)</i>	<i>(estimated kt CO₂ eq)</i>

^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudge the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: any other information^{a,b}

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^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

^b This information could include information on the domestic legal status of the target or the total assigned amount of emission units for the period for reaching a target. Some of this information is presented in the narrative part of the biennial report.

Custom Footnotes

All currently available mechanisms under the Convention may be used to meet the target. Future mechanisms will be considered, but first a decision on this must be taken by the COP, and if applicable, by the CMP.

Other market-based mechanisms that are not under the Convention will not be used for meeting Norway's target for KP 2.

The commitment for 2013-2020 under the Kyoto Protocol is consistent with the 2020 target, and the 2020 target is operationalized through this commitment. The accounting rules under the Kyoto Protocol, including for LULUCF, applies both to the 2020 target and the commitment under the Protocol. See chapter 3 in the BR2 for further details.

Table 3

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action ^a	Sector(s) affected ^b	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument ^c	Status of implementation ^d	Brief description ^e	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO ₂ eq)	
									2020	2030
CO2 tax on mineral products*	Energy	CO ₂	Reduce emissions	Economic	Implemented	Increased tax rates	1991. Increases in 2014 and 2015	Ministry of Finance	100.00-150.00	100.00-150.00
Base tax on mineral oils*	Energy	CO ₂	Reduce energy consumption	Economic	Implemented	Increase in base tax on mineral oils of NOK 200 per tonne of CO ₂ in 2014.	2000. Increase in 2014	Ministry of Finance	50.00-100.00	50.00-100.00
The Norwegian Energy fund, Enova*	Other (Multiple sectors, e.g. transport, energy and industry, services, and household)	Other (All GHG gases)	Contribution to an environmentally friendly change in the consumption and production of energy and the development of energy and climate technologies	Economic	Implemented	Expanded in 2015 to include transport. Increased budget.	2002, extended in 2012. Transport included in 2015.	Enova SF	NE	NE
Lower vehicle- taxes for low and zero emission vehicles.*	Transport	CO ₂	Reduce emissions from new cars	Economic	Implemented	In both years since BR1 more weight has been added on CO ₂ emissions in the registration tax.	2007. Adjusted annually 2009-2015.	Ministry of Finance	NE	NE
Mandatory biofuels sales in road transport	Transport	CO ₂	Reduce emissions	Regulatory	Implemented	In order to increase the use of biofuels, a mandatory turnover is in place	2009 (2.5%), increased in 2010 (3.5%) and 2015 (5.5%)	Ministry of Climate and Environment	120	90
Reward scheme for public transport*	Transport	CO ₂	Increasing shares of public transport at the same time as managing traffic with private cars by including a goal of zero growth during the period.	Economic	Implemented	Reward scheme for the largest cities. Makes grants available to local governments for increased level of service for public transport. Local governments are encouraged to apply restrictions in automobile use.	2004, budget increase in 2015.	Ministry of Transport and Communications	NE	NE
Stimulate walking and the use of bicycles*	Transport	CO ₂	Increase cycling and walking	Economic	Implemented	The scheme provides grants for local governments to invest in cycling infrastructure	2014	Ministry of Transport and Communications/Norwegian Public Roads Administration	NE	NE
Investments in railway infrastructure	Transport	CO ₂	Developing a competitive railway transport system for passengers and freight	Economic	Implemented	The broad political agreement on climate gives high priority to developing a competitive railway transport system. Funding for investment in new railways and maintenance have increased in 2014, 2015 and 2016.	Budget increases in 2014, 2015 and 2016	Ministry of Transport and Communications	NE	NE
Denser spacing between forest seedlings in regular forest plantations	Forestry/LULUC F	CO ₂	Enhanced carbon sink compared to baseline	Economic	Planned	Increase the number of plants to an optimum level from a climate perspective in order to enhance net carbon sequestration	Planned implemented in 2016.	Ministry of Agriculture and Food	NE	NE
Genetically improvement, plant breeding	Forestry/LULUC F	CO ₂	Enhanced carbon sink compared to baseline	Economic	Implemented	Genetically improvement means to single out robust plants which can improve the forest stand increment and quality	Planned implemented in 2016.	Ministry of Agriculture and Food	NE	NE

Table 3

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action ^a	Sector(s) affected ^b	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument ^c	Status of implementation ^d	Brief description ^e	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO ₂ eq)	
									2020	2030
Fertilization of forests	Forestry/LULUC F	CO ₂	Enhanced carbon sink compared to baseline	Economic	Planned	Fertilization can sustain or improve sequestration of carbon where scarcity of nitrogen on existing forest areas limits plant growth	Planned implemented in 2016.	Ministry of Agriculture and Food	NE	140.00-270.00
Biogas	Agriculture	CH ₄ , N ₂ O	Reduce emissions	Economic	Implemented	Subsidies to stimulate deliveries of livestock manure to biogas plants	2014	Ministry of Agriculture and Food	NE	NE
Increased afforestation to enhance carbon stock and sequestration	Forestry/LULUC F	CO ₂	Increase forest carbon stock and net CO ₂ sequestration	Economic	Implemented	Planting trees on areas in early successional stages and/or areas without existing forests will expand forested areas and increase carbon sequestration	2015. Pilot project	Ministry of Climate and Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and Food	NE	NE
Grants for biogas - projects	Agriculture, Transport	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O	Reduce emissions	Economic	Implemented	Grants given to pilot projects to increase production and use of biogas.	2015	Ministry of Climate and Environment	NE	NE
Green renewal of the fleet of cargo vessels in domestic coastal operation*	Transport	CO ₂	Phase out of old vessels with low energy efficiency and introduction of new low emission vessels	Economic	Planned	A grant scheme for demolition of old non-efficient vessels, combined with a green loan scheme for new low emission vessels	Planned implemented in 2016.	Ministry of trade, industry, and fisheries	NE	NE
Restoration of organic soils.	Agriculture, Forestry/LULUC F	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O	Reduce soil carbon emissions from peatlands, increase net sequestration	Economic	Implemented	Emissions from drained organic soils can be reduced by restoring trenches made for drainage on peatlands.	2015 (Pilot study). Planned extension in 2016.	Ministry of Climate and Environment	NE	NE
Tax on HFCs and PFCs in products*	Other (Multiple sectors, e.g. transport, energy and industry, services, and household)	HFCs, PFCs	Reduce emissions	Economic	Implemented	Tax rate increased (in real terms) by NOK 100 per tonne of CO ₂ equivalents in 2014 and by NOK 17 in 2015. The tax will be increased to 383 NOK in 2016.	2003. Increases in tax rate in 2014, 2015 and 2016.	Ministry of Finance	NE	NE
The Fund for Climate Mitigation measures, Renewable Energy and Energy Transition*	Other (Multiple sectors, including energy, transport, industry)	Other (All GHG gases)	Provides finance for other climate and energy initiatives, mainly the Energy fund	Economic	Implemented	The capital has been increased yearly since 2012	2002, extended scope from 2012. The fund increased its capital in 2014 and 2015.	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy	NE	NE
Energy requirements in the building code (TEK)	Other (Buildings)	CO ₂	Reduce use of fossil fuels and energy demand in new buildings	Regulatory	Implemented	Requirements strengthened to "passive house level" in 2015, including ban on fossil fuels in new buildings.	2007 (energy supply).	Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation	NE	NE
The Environmental technology scheme*	Other (Multiple sectors)	Other (All GHG gases)	Green competitiveness, reduced emissions, green growth	Economic	Implemented	Support to pilot and demonstration projects environmental technology	2010. Increased funding in 2016 to NOK 505 million from NOK 173 and 330 million in 2014 and 2015, respectively.	Ministry of trade, industry, and fisheries	NE	NE

Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects

Name of mitigation action ^a	Sector(s) affected ^b	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument ^c	Status of implementation ^d	Brief description ^e	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO ₂ eq)	
									2020	2030

Note : The two final columns specify the year identified by the Party for estimating impacts (based on the status of the measure and whether an ex post or ex ante estimation is available).

Abbreviations : GHG = greenhouse gas; LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

^a Parties should use an asterisk (*) to indicate that a mitigation action is included in the 'with measures' projection.

^b To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors, cross-cutting, as appropriate.

^c To the extent possible, the following types of instrument should be used: economic, fiscal, voluntary agreement, regulatory, information, education, research, other.

^d To the extent possible, the following descriptive terms should be used to report on the status of implementation: implemented, adopted, planned.

^e Additional information may be provided on the cost of the mitigation actions and the relevant timescale.

^f Optional year or years deemed relevant by the Party.

Custom Footnotes

Provided that the economic incentives will increase the level of forest fertilization (150 kg nitrogen per ha) to 5000 - 10 000 ha annually in 10 years.

In a review of the taxation scheme for cars, presented in the revised budget for 2015, the Government presented policy for putting more weight on emissions in the registration tax in the future.

Increase in base tax on mineral oils of NOK 200 per tonne of CO₂ in 2014.

These estimates include the following: Increase in the general CO₂ tax on mineral oil of NOK 100 per tonne of CO₂ in 2014. Increase in the CO₂ tax on mineral oil used for fishing and catching in inshore waters of NOK 50 in 2014. Increase in the general CO₂ tax on natural gas and LPG of NOK 50 in 2014 and NOK 75 in 2015. Increase in the CO₂ tax on domestic aviation covered by the EU ETS of NOK 50 in 2014 and NOK 190 in 2015. Increase in the CO₂ tax on other domestic aviation by NOK 50 in 2014 and NOK 75 in 2015.

Reporting on progress^{a, b}

<i>Year^c</i>	<i>Total emissions excluding LULUCF</i>	<i>Contribution from LULUCF^d</i>	<i>Quantity of units from market based mechanisms under the Convention</i>		<i>Quantity of units from other market based mechanisms</i>	
	<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>	<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>	<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>
(1990)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2008	54,494.91	0.00	NO	NA	NA	NA
2009	51,878.56	0.00	19,342.24	19,342.24	NA	NA
2010	54,373.12	0.00	19,217.10	19,217.10	NA	NA
2011	53,320.66	0.00	19,333.29	19,333.29		
2012	52,757.24	0.00	19,132.76	19,132.76		

Abbreviation : GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

^b For the base year, information reported on the emission reduction target shall include the following: (a) total GHG emissions, excluding emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector; (b) emissions and/or removals from the LULUCF sector based on the accounting approach applied taking into consideration any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the activities and/or land that will be accounted for; (c) total GHG emissions, including emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector. For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction targets shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a--c) of the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties, information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

^c Parties may add additional rows for years other than those specified below.

^d Information in this column should be consistent with the information reported in table 4(a)I or 4(a)II, as appropriate. The Parties for which all relevant information on the LULUCF contribution is reported in table 1 of this common tabular format can refer to table 1.

Custom Footnotes

RMUs issued by Norway have not been used to meet the commitment under Article 3.1

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 2013^{a,b}

	<i>Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories^c</i>	<i>Base year/period or reference level value^d</i>	<i>Contribution from LULUCF for reported year</i>	<i>Cumulative contribution from LULUCF^e</i>	<i>Accounting approach^f</i>
	<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>				
Total LULUCF					Activity-based approach
A. Forest land					Activity-based approach
1. Forest land remaining forest land					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to forest land					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
B. Cropland					Activity-based approach
1. Cropland remaining cropland					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to cropland					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
C. Grassland					Activity-based approach
1. Grassland remaining grassland					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to grassland					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
D. Wetlands					Activity-based approach
1. Wetland remaining wetland					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to wetland					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
E. Settlements					Activity-based approach
1. Settlements remaining settlements					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to settlements					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
F. Other land					Activity-based approach
1. Other land remaining other land					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to other land					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
Harvested wood products					Activity-based approach

Abbreviations : GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

^b Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

^c For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for the reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol, explain in the biennial report how the value was derived.

^d Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.

^e If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.

^f Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant accounting parameters (i.e. natural disturbances, caps).

^g Specify what was used for the category "other". Explain in this biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol.

Custom Footnotes

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets – further information on mitigation actions relevant to the contribution of the land use, land-use change and forestry sector in 2014^{a, b}

	<i>Net GHG emissions/removals from LULUCF categories^c</i>	<i>Base year/period or reference level value^d</i>	<i>Contribution from LULUCF for reported year</i>	<i>Cumulative contribution from LULUCF^e</i>	<i>Accounting approach^f</i>
	<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>				
Total LULUCF					Activity-based approach
A. Forest land					Activity-based approach
1. Forest land remaining forest land					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to forest land					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
B. Cropland					Activity-based approach
1. Cropland remaining cropland					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to cropland					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
C. Grassland					Activity-based approach
1. Grassland remaining grassland					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to grassland					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
D. Wetlands					Activity-based approach
1. Wetland remaining wetland					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to wetland					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
E. Settlements					Activity-based approach
1. Settlements remaining settlements					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to settlements					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
F. Other land					Activity-based approach
1. Other land remaining other land					Activity-based approach
2. Land converted to other land					Activity-based approach
3. Other ^g					Activity-based approach
Harvested wood products					Activity-based approach

Abbreviations : GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

^b Parties that use the LULUCF approach that is based on table 1 do not need to complete this table, but should indicate the approach in table 2. Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

^c For each category, enter the net emissions or removals reported in the most recent inventory submission for the corresponding inventory year. If a category differs from that used for the reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol, explain in the biennial report how the value was derived.

^d Enter one reference level or base year/period value for each category. Explain in the biennial report how these values have been calculated.

^e If applicable to the accounting approach chosen. Explain in this biennial report to which years or period the cumulative contribution refers to.

^f Label each accounting approach and indicate where additional information is provided within this biennial report explaining how it was implemented, including all relevant accounting parameters (i.e. natural disturbances, caps).

^g Specify what was used for the category “other”. Explain in this biennial report how each was defined and how it relates to the categories used for reporting under the Convention or its Kyoto Protocol.

Custom Footnotes

Reporting on progress^{a, b, c}

<i>Units of market based mechanisms</i>			<i>Year</i>	
			<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
<i>Kyoto Protocol units^d</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol units</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>	NO	NO
		<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	0.00	0.00
	<i>AAUs</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>	NO	NO
		<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	0.00	0.00
	<i>ERUs</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>	NO	NO
		<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	0.00	0.00
	<i>CERs</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>	NO	NO
		<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	0.00	0.00
	<i>tCERs</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>	NO	NO
		<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	0.00	0.00
	<i>ICERs</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>	NO	NO
		<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Other units^{d,e}</i>	<i>Units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>		
		<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>		
	<i>Units from other market-based mechanisms</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>		
		<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>		
<i>Total</i>	<i>(number of units)</i>	NO	NO	
	<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	0.00	0.00	

Abbreviations : AAUs = assigned amount units, CERs = certified emission reductions, ERUs = emission reduction units, ICERs = long-term certified emission reductions, tCERs = temporary certified emission reductions.

Note: 2011 is the latest reporting year.

^a Reporting by a developed country Party on the information specified in the common tabular format does not prejudice the position of other Parties with regard to the treatment of units from market-based mechanisms under the Convention or other market-based mechanisms towards achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

^b For each reported year, information reported on progress made towards the emission reduction target shall include, in addition to the information noted in paragraphs 9(a-c) of the reporting guidelines, on the use of units from market-based mechanisms.

^c Parties may include this information, as appropriate and if relevant to their target.

^d Units surrendered by that Party for that year that have not been previously surrendered by that or any other Party.

^e Additional rows for each market-based mechanism should be added, if applicable.

Custom Footnotes

Table 5

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections analysis^a

<i>Key underlying assumptions</i>		<i>Historical^b</i>							<i>Projected</i>			
<i>Assumption</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2030</i>
<i>Gross domestic product (GDP)</i>	<i>Billion NOK. Fixed 2012- prices</i>	1,705.00		2,448.00				2,965.00		3,447.00		4,227.00
- Petroleum activities and ocean transport	<i>Billion NOK. Fixed 2012-prices</i>	480.00		884.00				670.00		670.00		611.00
- Mainland Norway	<i>Billion NOK. Fixed 2012-prices</i>	1,215.00		1,670.00				2,295.00		2,777.00		3,512.00
Consumption	<i>Billion NOK. Fixed 2012-prices</i>	597.00		829.00				1,176.00		1,514.00		2,266.00
Gross fixed capital formation	<i>Billion NOK. Fixed 2012-prices</i>	301.00		436.00				660.00		799.00		825.00
- Petroleum activities and ocean transport	<i>Billion NOK. Fixed 2012-prices</i>	84.00		117.00				182.00		211.00		167.00
- Mainland Norway	<i>Billion NOK. Fixed 2012-prices</i>	214.00		319.00				478.00		591.00		673.00
Population	thousands	4,250.00		4,503.00				5,051.00		5,503.00		5,991.00
Number of persons employed	thousands	2,059.00		2,320.00				2,684.00		2,908.00		2,999.00
<i>Oil price</i>	<i>2015-NOK</i>	265.00		350.00				685.00		545.00		545.00

^a Parties should include key underlying assumptions as appropriate.

^b Parties should include historical data used to develop the greenhouse gas projections reported.

Custom Footnotes

For the assumptions on GDP, consumption and gross fixed capital formation, the estimates for 2020 and 2030 are based on annual growth rates.

Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a ‘with measures’ scenario^a

	<i>GHG emissions and removals^b</i>							GHG emission projections	
	<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>							<i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>	
	<i>Base year (1990)</i>	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2020	2030

^b Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the latest GHG inventory and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in this biennial report. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory Parties should explain in their biennial report how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

^c 20XX is the reporting due-date year (i.e. 2014 for the first biennial report).

^d In accordance with paragraph 34 of the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications”, projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the policies and measures section. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 17 of those guidelines, namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

^e To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

^f Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Custom Footnotes

Totals values have been overwritten, updated values are marked with an asterisk(*) next to them. Please update the table accordingly to match the totals.

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2013^a

Allocation channels	Year									
	Norwegian krone - NOK					USD ^b				
	Core/ general ^c	Climate-specific ^d				Core/ general ^c	Climate-specific ^d			
		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting ^e	Other ^f		Mitigation	Adaptation	Cross-cutting ^e	Other ^f
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	2,755,240,033.00	365,006,780.00	25,000,000.00	1,041,327,881.00		468,737,671.00	62,097,104.00	4,253,147.00	177,156,836.00	
Multilateral climate change funds ^g	195,878,631.00		15,000,000.00			33,324,027.00		2,551,888.00		
Other multilateral climate change funds ^h	33,544,631.00					5,706,810.00				
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,729,361,402.00	98,500,000.00	10,000,000.00	421,303,793.00		294,209,153.00	16,757,400.00	1,701,259.00	71,674,684.00	
Specialized United Nations bodies	830,000,000.00	266,506,780.00		620,024,088.00		141,204,491.00	45,339,704.00		105,482,152.00	
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		109,720,842.00	15,441,689.00	5,906,363,329.00			18,666,358.00	2,627,031.00	1,004,825,336.00	
Total	2,755,240,033.00	474,727,622.00	40,441,689.00	6,947,691,210.00		468,737,671.00	80,763,462.00	6,880,178.00	1,181,982,172.00	

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

^a Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

^b Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the box below.

^c This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

^d Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

^e This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

^f Please specify.

^g Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

^h Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Custom Footnotes

Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources they have provided, and clarify how they have determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to table 7(a) and table 7(b).

Documentation Box:

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 2014^a

Allocation channels	Year									
	Norwegian krone - NOK					USD ^b				
	Core/ general ^c	Climate-specific ^d				Core/ general ^c	Climate-specific ^d			
Mitigation		Adaptation	Cross-cutting ^e	Other ^f	Mitigation		Adaptation	Cross-cutting ^e	Other ^f	
Total contributions through multilateral channels:	2,695,597,917.00	425,910,157.00		2,352,422,903.00		427,743,684.00	67,584,404.00		373,287,882.00	
Multilateral climate change funds ^g	193,765,475.00	2,044,363.00				30,747,153.00	324,404.00			
Other multilateral climate change funds ^h	35,705,475.00					5,665,827.00				
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks	1,721,832,442.00	182,872,574.00		1,490,032,652.00		273,224,336.00	29,018,641.00		236,441,812.00	
Specialized United Nations bodies	780,000,000.00	240,993,220.00		862,390,251.00		123,772,195.00	38,241,359.00		136,846,070.00	
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels		-172,189,766.00	20,864,447.00	3,468,316,640.00			-27,323,466.00	3,310,818.00	550,360,471.00	
Total	2,695,597,917.00	253,720,391.00	20,864,447.00	5,820,739,543.00		427,743,684.00	40,260,938.00	3,310,818.00	923,648,353.00	

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

^a Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

^b Parties should provide an explanation on methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in table 7, 7(a) and 7(b) in the box below.

^c This refers to support to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as climate-specific.

^d Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

^e This refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

^f Please specify.

^g Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 17(a) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

^h Other multilateral climate change funds as referred in paragraph 17(b) of the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" in decision 2/CP.17.

Custom Footnotes

Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources they have provided, and clarify how they have determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to table 7(a) and table 7(b).

Documentation Box:

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013^a

Recipient country/ region/project/programme ^b	Total amount		Status ^c	Funding source ^g	Financial instrument ^g	Type of support ^{g, h}	Sector ^d	Additional information ^e
	Climate-specific ^f							
	Norwegian krone - NOK	USD						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	6,031,525,860.0 0	1,026,118,725.0 0						
Afghanistan /	22,728,767.00	3,866,752.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Africa /	48,229,137.00	8,205,025.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
America /	5,917,348.00	1,006,694.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Armenia /	4,499,999.00	765,566.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Asia /	53,548,491.00	9,109,985.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Azerbaijan /	1,997,376.00	339,805.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Bangladesh /	2,156,625.00	366,898.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Bhutan /	7,594,119.00	1,291,956.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Brazil /	3,936,544,018.0 0	669,708,067.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Cambodia /	2,502,507.00	425,741.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Cameroon /	3,761,740.00	639,969.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Chile /	54,003,788.00	9,187,443.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
China /	35,849,837.00	6,098,986.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Democratic Republic of the Congo /	28,936,632.00	4,922,870.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013^a

<i>Recipient country/ region/project/programme^b</i>	<i>Total amount</i>		<i>Status^c</i>	<i>Funding source^g</i>	<i>Financial instrument^g</i>	<i>Type of support^{g, h}</i>	<i>Sector^d</i>	<i>Additional information^e</i>
	<i>Climate-specific^f</i>							
	<i>Norwegian krone - NOK</i>	<i>USD</i>						
Cuba /	600,000.00	102,076.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Disaster prevention and preparedness)	
Ethiopia /	90,000,540.00	15,311,422.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Europe /	23,283,791.00	3,961,176.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	
Georgia /	2,390,984.00	406,768.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Ghana /	3,128,686.00	532,271.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Global /	500,284,297.00	85,111,313.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Guatemala /	13,228,446.00	2,250,501.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Guyana /	956,325.00	162,696.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Haiti /	755,826.00	128,586.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Water and sanitation	
India /	94,241,118.00	16,032,854.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Indonesia /	58,766,196.00	9,997,652.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013^a

<i>Recipient country/ region/project/programme^b</i>	<i>Total amount</i>		<i>Status^c</i>	<i>Funding source^g</i>	<i>Financial instrument^g</i>	<i>Type of support^{g, h}</i>	<i>Sector^d</i>	<i>Additional information^e</i>
	<i>Climate-specific^f</i>							
	<i>Norwegian krone - NOK</i>	<i>USD</i>						
Pakistan /	9,203,901.00	1,565,822.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (Disaster prevention and preparedness)	
Palestine /	785,903.00	133,702.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Disaster prevention and preparedness)	
Panama /	11,678,008.00	1,986,732.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Papua New Guinea /	677,420.00	115,247.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Peru /	9,598,688.00	1,632,985.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Philippines /	-5,297,405.00	-901,226.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Serbia /	1,002,540.00	170,558.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
South Africa /	68,378,822.00	11,633,008.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
South of Sahara /	78,791,140.00	13,404,413.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
South Sudan /	30,933,333.00	5,262,561.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013^a

Recipient country/ region/project/programme ^b	Total amount		Status ^c	Funding source ^g	Financial instrument ^g	Type of support ^{g, h}	Sector ^d	Additional information ^e
	Climate-specific ^f							
	Norwegian krone - NOK	USD						
Sri Lanka /	5,305,800.00	902,654.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Tajikistan /	238,515.00	40,578.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
United Republic of Tanzania /	91,149,211.00	15,506,841.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Thailand /	657,532.00	111,863.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	
Togo /	1,558,516.00	265,144.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Uganda /	146,319,532.00	24,892,741.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Ukraine /	770,000.00	130,997.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Viet Nam /	7,751,461.00	1,318,724.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Zambia /	96,307,465.00	16,384,394.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Angola /	3,376,015.00	574,348.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Burkina Faso /	751,308.00	127,817.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Burundi /	1,722,088.00	292,972.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Colombia /	2,978,084.00	506,649.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013^a

<i>Recipient country/ region/project/programme^b</i>	<i>Total amount</i>		<i>Status^c</i>	<i>Funding source^g</i>	<i>Financial instrument^g</i>	<i>Type of support^{g, h}</i>	<i>Sector^d</i>	<i>Additional information^e</i>
	<i>Climate-specific^f</i>							
	<i>Norwegian krone - NOK</i>	<i>USD</i>						
Costa Rica /	4,250,436.00	723,109.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Ecuador /	1,449,878.00	246,662.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
El Salvador /	1,728,660.00	294,090.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	
Lebanon /	2,011,415.00	342,194.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Albania /	1,800,000.00	306,227.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Energy	
Mexico /	8,246,025.00	1,402,862.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Middle East and North Africa /	3,183,785.00	541,644.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Montenegro /	195,153.00	33,201.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Namibia /	1,690,348.00	287,572.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Government and civil society)	
South America /	827,711.00	140,815.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Government and civil society)	

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2013^a

Recipient country/ region/project/programme ^b	Total amount		Status ^c	Funding source ^g	Financial instrument ^g	Type of support ^{g, h}	Sector ^d	Additional information ^e
	Climate-specific ^f							
	Norwegian krone - NOK	USD						
Rwanda /	191,166.00	32,522.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Sudan /	975,330.00	165,929.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	
Turkmenistan /	550,000.00	93,569.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Zimbabwe /	777,803.00	132,324.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Disaster prevention and preparedness)	
North & Central America /	17,600,000.00	2,994,216.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows; USD = United States dollars.

^a Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 2011 and 2012, where 2014 is the reporting year.

^b Parties should report, to the extent possible, on details contained in this table.

^c Parties should explain, in their biennial reports, the methodologies used to specify the funds as provided, committed and/or pledged. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: provided, committed, pledged.

^d Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

^e Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

^f Parties should explain in their biennial reports how they define funds as being climate-specific.

^g Please specify.

^h Cross-cutting type of support refers to funding for activities which are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Custom Footnotes

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014^a

Recipient country/ region/project/programme ^b	Total amount		Status ^c	Funding source ^g	Financial instrument ^g	Type of support ^h	Sector ^d	Additional information ^e
	Climate-specific ^f							
	Norwegian krone - NOK	USD						
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	3,316,991,321.00	526,347,823.00						
Afghanistan /	27,918,077.00	4,430,105.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Africa /	47,472,670.00	7,533,073.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
America /	4,906,177.00	778,523.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Angola /	6,893,678.00	1,093,905.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Armenia /	1,200,000.00	190,419.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Asia /	66,520,537.00	10,555,632.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Azerbaijan /	604,338.00	95,898.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Bangladesh /	1,564,995.00	248,337.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Bhutan /	15,397,216.00	2,443,266.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Brazil /	652,725,289.00	103,575,952.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Burundi /	1,191,332.00	189,043.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Cambodia /	2,789,488.00	442,642.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Cameroon /	4,647,820.00	737,527.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Chile /	-241,880,420.00	-38,382,142.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
China /	37,575,412.00	5,962,553.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014^a

Recipient country/ region/project/programme ^b	Total amount		Status ^c	Funding source ^g	Financial instrument ^g	Type of support ^h	Sector ^d	Additional information ^e
	Climate-specific ^f							
	Norwegian krone - NOK	USD						
Democratic Republic of the Congo /	26,732,384.00	4,241,956.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Cuba /	-50,540.00	-8,020.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Disaster prevention and preparedness)	
Ethiopia /	110,842,168.00	17,588,690.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Europe /	33,715,125.00	5,349,994.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Cross-cutting	
Georgia /	1,200,000.00	190,419.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Ghana /	1,261,993.00	200,256.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Global /	464,462,464.00	73,701,973.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Guatemala /	40,821,796.00	6,477,697.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Guyana /	19,962,431.00	3,167,685.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Haiti /	4,138,889.00	656,768.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
India /	30,700,278.00	4,871,591.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Indonesia /	62,769,622.00	9,960,428.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014^a

Recipient country/ region/project/programme ^b	Total amount		Status ^c	Funding source ^g	Financial instrument ^g	Type of support ^h	Sector ^d	Additional information ^e
	Climate-specific ^f							
	Norwegian krone - NOK	USD						
Kazakhstan /	3,500,000.00	555,388.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Kenya /	91,957,616.00	14,592,046.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Lao People's Democratic Republic /	526,984,905.00	83,623,178.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Liberia /	193,466,544.00	30,699,717.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Macedonia (Fyrom) /	1,974,094.00	313,254.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Madagascar /	18,606,752.00	2,952,562.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Malawi /	110,750,188.00	17,574,095.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Malaysia /	430,431.00	68,302.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Mali /	19,506,372.00	3,095,316.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Mozambique /	108,883,087.00	17,277,819.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Myanmar /	23,045,388.00	3,656,895.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Namibia /	1,964,835.00	311,785.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Government and civil society)	
Nepal /	14,756,320.00	2,341,567.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014^a

Recipient country/ region/project/programme ^b	Total amount		Status ^c	Funding source ^g	Financial instrument ^g	Type of support ^h	Sector ^d	Additional information ^e
	Climate-specific ^f							
	Norwegian krone - NOK	USD						
Nicaragua /	13,815,770.00	2,192,318.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Niger /	451,680.00	71,674.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture	
Nigeria /	1,989,705.00	315,731.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
North & Central America /	16,750,000.00	2,657,929.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Pakistan /	10,372,534.00	1,645,938.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Palestine /	1,032,745.00	163,878.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Government and civil society)	
Panama /	22,533,720.00	3,575,703.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Papua New Guinea /	854,472.00	135,590.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Mitigation	Energy	
Peru /	-213,787,204.00	-33,924,246.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Philippines /	341,516,453.00	54,192,617.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Serbia /	1,157,001.00	183,596.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Somalia /	14,240,425.00	2,259,703.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Cross-cutting	
South Africa /	35,812,918.00	5,682,876.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
South of Sahara /	62,840,286.00	9,971,641.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
South Sudan /	14,670,602.00	2,327,965.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Sri Lanka /	2,619,663.00	415,694.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Sudan /	901,707.00	143,085.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Agriculture	

Table 7(b)

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of public financial support: contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels in 2014^a

<i>Recipient country/ region/project/programme^b</i>	<i>Total amount</i>		<i>Status^c</i>	<i>Funding source^g</i>	<i>Financial instrument^g</i>	<i>Type of support^h</i>	<i>Sector^d</i>	<i>Additional information^e</i>
	<i>Climate-specific^f</i>							
	<i>Norwegian krone - NOK</i>	<i>USD</i>						
El Salvador /	1,400,648.00	222,258.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture	
Honduras /	705,166.00	111,897.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Agriculture	
Lebanon /	2,309,677.00	366,505.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (Disaster prevention and preparedness)	
Mexico /	9,506,484.00	1,508,511.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
Middle East and North Africa /	3,388,079.00	537,628.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Other (General Environmental protection)	
Montenegro /	1,000,000.00	158,682.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Cross-cutting	Cross-cutting	
South America /	756,500.00	120,043.00	Provided	ODA	Grant	Adaptation	Other (Government and civil society)	

Table 8

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of technology development and transfer support^{a,b}

<i>Recipient country and/or region</i>	<i>Targeted area</i>	<i>Measures and activities related to technology transfer</i>	<i>Sector^c</i>	<i>Source of the funding for technology transfer</i>	<i>Activities undertaken by</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Additional information^d</i>
Kenya, Bhutan, Liberia, Ethiopia, Maldives, Senegal, Morocco, United Republic of Tanzania, Nepal, Mali, Grenada, Mozambique	Mitigation and Adaptation	Energy+ supports development of low-carbon and energy sector strategies, establish reference levels, and strengthen technical and institutional capacity to support private sector investment in developing countries. In this regard it will support the implementation of policy and legal reforms and the establishment of monitoring and reporting systems, and will promote regulatory regimes that provide incentives for commercial investments.	Other (Renewable energy), Other (Energy efficiency), Other (Energy access)	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	
Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda	Mitigation and Adaptation	The Norwegian Clean Energy for Development Initiative contributes to the international transfer of energy-related technology by supporting investment in infrastructure and production capacity in the energy sector of developing countries. Such investment support is frequently supplemented by institutional and human resource development measures that improve the technological expertise of the recipient country.	Other (Renewable energy), Other (Energy efficiency), Other (Energy access)	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	
Angola, Bolivia, Ghana, Mozambique, Sudan, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Uganda	Mitigation and Adaptation	The Oil for Development (OFD) programme was launched by the Norwegian Government in 2005, and has a considerable element of technology transfer and capacity-building. The operative goal of the programme is "economically, environmentally and socially responsible management of petroleum resources which safeguards the needs of future generations".	Energy	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	
Focus on non-Annex 1 countries	Mitigation and Adaptation	Norfund – Renewable Energy. Norfund is the development finance institution that serves as the commercial investment instrument of Norway's development policy. Through investment in profitable companies and the transfer of knowledge and technology, it contributes to reducing poverty and to economic progress in poor countries.	Other (Renewable energy), Other (Energy efficiency), Other (Energy access), Industry, Transport	Private and Public	Private and Public	Implemented	

Table 8

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of technology development and transfer support^{a,b}

<i>Recipient country and/or region</i>	<i>Targeted area</i>	<i>Measures and activities related to technology transfer</i>	<i>Sector^c</i>	<i>Source of the funding for technology transfer</i>	<i>Activities undertaken by</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Additional information^d</i>
Focus on non-Annex 1 countries	Mitigation	Norway is one of the contributors to the partnership Energising Development (EnDev). EnDev - is an impact-oriented initiative between the Netherlands, Germany, Norway, Australia, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. EnDev promotes the supply of modern energy technologies to households and small-scale businesses. The Partnership cooperates with 24 countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Since its start in 2005, EnDev has taken a leading role in promoting access to sustainable energy for all.	Other (Renewable energy), Other (Energy efficiency), Other (Energy access), Industry	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	
Non-Annex I	Mitigation	Norway has been an active supporter of the International Renewable Energy Institute (IRENA) since the early planning stage, and signed the statutes in January 2009. We strive to involve our private sector companies and our technological institutions as much as possible in the endeavour to promote the widespread use of renewable energy. We contribute to the Global Renewable Energy Atlas and Renewable Energy Roadmap, as well as a range of other products and resources IRENA is developing to support developing countries develop their own renewable energy resources and industries.	Other (Renewable energy)	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	
Both Annex-I and non-Annex-I	Mitigation	The International Centre for Hydropower (ICH) is based in Norway and has members from the hydropower industry as well as Norwegian public institutions. Its aim is promoting hydropower and power market competence in emerging markets and developing countries. Institutional frameworks and capacity building as well as technological transfer are central in ICH's programmes.	Other (Renewable energy), Other (Energy efficiency), Other (Energy access)	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	

Table 8

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of technology development and transfer support^{a,b}

<i>Recipient country and/or region</i>	<i>Targeted area</i>	<i>Measures and activities related to technology transfer</i>	<i>Sector^c</i>	<i>Source of the funding for technology transfer</i>	<i>Activities undertaken by</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Additional information^d</i>
Both Annex-I and non-Annex-I	Mitigation	Norway is a member of the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM). CEM is a high-level global forum to promote policies and programs that advance clean energy technology, to share lessons learned and best practices, and to encourage the transition to a global clean energy economy. Initiatives are based on areas of common interest among participating governments and other stakeholders.	Other (Renewable energy), Other (Energy efficiency), Other (Energy access)	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	The CEM is focused on three global climate and energy policy goals: 1. Improve energy efficiency worldwide, 2. Enhance clean energy supply, 3. Expand clean energy access. Improving policies and enhanced deployment of clean energy technologies is the main objective.
Non Annex-I	Mitigation and Adaptation	The Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) is a multilateral cooperative activity that supports implementation of the UNFCCC by fostering international cooperation for accelerated development and diffusion of climate-friendly technologies and practices. CTI was originally established at the first Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in 1995. Since July 2003, CTI has been operating under an implementing agreement of the International Energy Agency.	Other (Renewable energy), Other (Energy efficiency), Other (Energy access)	Private and Public	Private and Public	Implemented	Through a variety of capacity-building activities, CTI has promoted technology transfer to and among developing and transition countries. In addition to their current and future environmental benefits, these efforts are promoting near- and long-term global economic and social stability.
Botswana, South Africa, China, Kosovo, Indonesia, Egypt, Jordan, Maghreb, Mexico	Mitigation	The World Bank CCS Capacity Building Trust Fund for developing countries: In 2009, Norway was the largest donor to the establishment of the World Bank CCS Capacity Building Trust Fund. The Fund's purpose is to strengthen the opportunities of developing countries to promote economic growth with low CO2 emissions through technology cooperation that promotes the use of CO2 capture and storage technologies in industry and the energy sector.	Energy, Industry	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	The support of NOK 53 million (primarily development assistance funds), will help to strengthen technology cooperation between industrialised countries and developing countries.
All	Mitigation	The Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute: The Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute (GCCSI) was established at the initiative of the Australian authorities. The aim of the institute is to contribute to a more rapid international dissemination of CO2 capture and storage technologies. The Norwegian Ministry of Petroleum and Energy is a member of the institute.	Energy, Industry	Private and Public	Private and Public	Implemented	

Table 8

NOR_BR2_v2.0

Provision of technology development and transfer support^{a,b}

<i>Recipient country and/or region</i>	<i>Targeted area</i>	<i>Measures and activities related to technology transfer</i>	<i>Sector^c</i>	<i>Source of the funding for technology transfer</i>	<i>Activities undertaken by</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Additional information^d</i>
All	Mitigation	The technology centre for CO2 capture at Mongstad: The CO2 Technology Centre Mongstad initiated the technology center to create an arena for targeted development, testing and qualification of CO2 capture technologies. International dissemination of the center's experiences and results is important so as to reduce the costs and risks associated with large-scale CO2 capture.	Energy, Industry	Private and Public	Private and Public	Implemented	
Non Annex I	Mitigation	The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) is a market catalyst for clean energy in developing countries and emerging markets. In this role, it acts as a funder, information provider and connector for up-scaling clean energy business models.	Other (Renewable energy), Other (Energy efficiency)	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	Norway has been the 2nd largest donor to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) since 2006, and has supported with a total of NOK 61,5 million. REEEP has supported 185 projects in 65 different countries.
Non Annex I	Mitigation	GEEREF is an innovative fund that aims to mobilise private sector finance. By providing new risk-sharing and contributing to co-financing options, GEEREF plays a role in increasing the uptake of renewables and energy efficiency in developing countries. The approach is demand-driven in markets that need more risk capital to evolve. GEEREF's support to regional sub-funds tailored to regional needs and conditions stimulates these markets.	Other (Renewable energy), Other (Energy efficiency)	Public	Private and Public	Implemented	Norway participated in the establishment of the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) in 2008 together with the European Commission and Germany. We have supported GEEREF over a period of four years with totally NOK 110 million.

^a To be reported to the extent possible.^b The tables should include measures and activities since the last national communication or biennial report.^c Parties may report sectoral disaggregation, as appropriate.^d Additional information may include, for example, funding for technology development and transfer provided, a short description of the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.**Custom Footnotes**

Provision of capacity-building support^a

<i>Recipient country/region</i>	<i>Targeted area</i>	<i>Programme or project title</i>	<i>Description of programme or project^{b,c}</i>
Both Annex-I and non-Annex-I	Multiple Areas	The International Centre for Hydropower (ICH)	The International Centre for Hydropower (ICH) is based in Norway and has members from the hydropower industry as well as Norwegian public institutions. Its aim is promoting hydropower and power market competence in emerging markets and developing countries. Institutional frameworks and capacity building as well as technological transfer are central in ICH's programmes.
Turkey, Georgia, Ghana, Angola, Mozambique	Mitigation	INTPOW (Norwegian Renewable Energy Partners)	INTPOW is a public-private partnership between three Government Ministries and Norwegian renewable energy companies. The aim is to promote Norwegian renewable energy competence in international markets. Intpow has held capacity building activities in several countries.
Various REDD+ partner countries	Mitigation	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society and indigenous peoples established to provide financial and technical assistance to countries seeking to build their capacity to effectively implement REDD+. In 2012, Norway disbursed approximately USD 150 million for this purpose.
Angola, Bolivia, Ghana, Mozambique, Sudan, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Uganda	Multiple Areas	The Norwegian Oil for development Programme	The Oil for Development (OfD) programme was launched by the Norwegian Government in 2005, and has a considerable element of technology transfer and capacity-building. The operative goal of the programme is "economically, environmentally and socially responsible management of petroleum resources which safeguards the needs of future generations".
Botswana, South Africa, China, Kosovo, Indonesia, Egypt, Jordan, Maghreb, Mexico	Multiple Areas	World Bank Trust Fund on Capacity Building on Carbon Capture and Storage in Developing Countries.	Norway initiated in 2009 the establishment of the World Bank Trust Fund on Capacity Building on Carbon Capture and Storage in Developing Countries. Since then Norway has contributed with NOK 68 million and has been the greatest financial contributors during the first four years. The trust fund has undertaken capacity building activities in about 10 countries.
Both Annex-I and non-Annex-I	Multiple Areas	The Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum	<p>The Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) has 23 member states including China, India, South Africa, Mexico, The Republic of Korea, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates; and is today one of the most important arenas for promoting CO₂ capture and storage. The CLSF has a policy group and a technical group.</p> <p>The CSLF has established a capacity building Fund. Norway has contributed with NOK 5 million to this Fund.</p>
Both Annex-I and non-Annex-I	Multiple Areas	The Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)	<p>CEM is a high-level global forum to promote policies and programs that advance clean energy technology, to share lessons learned and best practices, and to encourage the transition to a global clean energy economy. Initiatives are based on areas of common interest among participating governments and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The CEM is focused on three global climate and energy policy goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve energy efficiency worldwide •Enhance clean energy supply •Expand clean energy access <p>Improving policies and enhanced deployment of clean energy technologies is the main objective.</p>
Various REDD+ partner countries	Mitigation	The Forest Investment Program (FIP)	The Forest Investment Program (FIP) under the CIF provides financing at scale to a limited number of pilot countries to support the implementation of their national REDD+ strategies. Over time, the intention is to help countries access larger and more sustainable results-based REDD+ payments.

Provision of capacity-building support^a

<i>Recipient country/region</i>	<i>Targeted area</i>	<i>Programme or project title</i>	<i>Description of programme or project^{b,c}</i>
	Multiple Areas	Global Framework for Climate Services – WMO	The GFCS is a global partnership of governments and organizations that produce and use climate information and services. It seeks to enable researchers and the producers and users of information to join forces to improve the quality and quantity of climate services worldwide, particularly in developing countries. Norway has provided NOK 60 million for the period 2011-2014 for the GFCS secretariat and for activities strengthening weather and climate services in Africa. Furthermore, NOK 60 million is provided for the period 2013-2015 for strengthening the production of user friendly climate services in Africa, mainly Tanzania and Malawi.
Developing country partners	Mitigation	Partnership for Market Readiness	Norway is one of the contributing participants in the World Bank Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR). The PMR brings together most of the world's major market players, and consists of 28 developing and developed countries and the European Commission. The PMR is made up of Contributing Participants who provide financial support to the PMR trust fund and Implementing Country Participants who receive PMR funding. Together, the participants have created a global platform for discussions on new market instruments and how best to create and build market solutions for GHG mitigation.
Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda	Multiple Areas	The Norwegian Clean Energy for Development Initiative	The Norwegian Clean Energy for Development Initiative contributes to the international transfer of energy-related technology by supporting investment in infrastructure and production capacity in the energy sector of developing countries. Such investment support is frequently supplemented by institutional and human resource development measures that improve the technological expertise of the recipient country.
Various REDD+ partner countries	Mitigation	The UN-REDD Programme	The UN-REDD Programme is a collaborative partnership bringing together the expertise of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the UN Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Environment Program (UNEP). The Programme has 35 member countries. Through its global activities UN-REDD contributes to the development of methodology and building of capacity within areas such as REDD+ governance, MRV, biodiversity and green economic development. In 2012, Norway contributed USD 32.8 million to the UN-REDD Programme
Kenya, Bhutan, Liberia, Ethiopia, Maldives, Senegal, Morocco, United Republic of Tanzania, Nepal, Mali, Grenada, Mozambique	Multiple Areas	Energy+	Energy+ will support development of low-carbon and energy sector strategies, establish reference levels, and strengthen technical and institutional capacity to support private sector investment in developing countries. In this regard it will support the implementation of policy and legal reforms and the establishment of monitoring and reporting systems, and will promote regulatory regimes that provide incentives for commercial investments.

^a To be reported to the extent possible.

^b Each Party included in Annex II to the Convention shall provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer.

^c Additional information may be provided on, for example, the measure or activity and co-financing arrangements.

Custom Footnotes